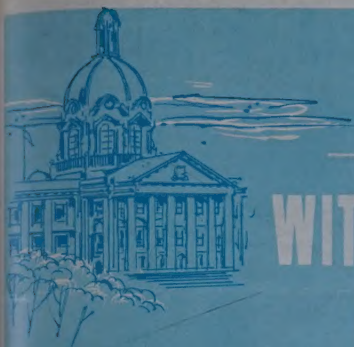




WITHIN OUR BORDERS



AN ALBERTA
GOVERNMENT
PUBLICATION

- Community Development
- Forest Fire Losses
- Rural Development
- Video Tape Teacher Training

FEBRUARY, 1965

EXPANSION OF SERVICES MEANS MOVE TO NEW QUARTERS FOR AUDIO - VISUAL, VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BRANCHES

CONTINUED expansion of Alberta Government services has necessitated a move to new quarters for the Audio Visual Services Branch and the Division of Vocational Education, both branches of the Department of Education. They are now located on the second floor of the Empire Building at Jasper Avenue and 101 Street in Edmonton. The move will also provide additional space for the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare in the Administration Building, where the two branches were previously housed.

Services offered by the Audio Visual Services Branch are now being expanded to include an audio-visual library and a small recording studio.

The new library will contain a wide range of literature covering the use of audio-visual equipment and material. It will be used to help answer questions by teachers, school administrators and others using the service. The recording studio will be used to record materials to be distributed in association with the tape service for schools and school broadcasts. It will enable the branch to record specialists in various fields or education officials from foreign countries, who might not otherwise be interviewed because of a limited stay in Edmonton.

Creation of two new positions in the Division of Vocational Education have been required to cope with the increasing importance of vocational training in Alberta. The new positions are Co-ordinator of Technical Education Programs and Co-ordinator of Vocational Training Programs.

New phone numbers for the Division of Vocational Education are: J. P. Mitchell, Director—424-8702; D. L. Campbell, Assistant Director—424-8473; L. S. Villet, Co-ordinator of Vocational Training—424-8663; C. E. Pepper, Supervisor of Small Business Management Training Programs—424-8729; C. A. Sanders, Co-ordinator of Technical Education Programs—424-1802; and Projects Officer—424-8935.

New phone numbers for the Audio Visual Services Branch are: R. A. Morton, Supervisor—424-8508; C. R. Shearman, Visual Education—424-8619; J. Egan, Film Librarian—424-8619; B. Dore, School Broadcasts—424-8594; Ellen Watt, Publications Editor—424-8893; and Information and Film Booking—424-1945.



In the new Audio-Visual Services quarters, Cheryl Fletterly runs film through the automatic rewind machine which also checks the film for imperfections (top); Dale Smith files films while Frank Husband checks returned film (bottom).

Community Development Assists Indians, Metis In Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan, Slave Lake

THE RESTORATION of independence and community pride to Alberta's Indian and Metis is the main concern of the Community Development Branch of the Alberta Department of Industry and Development. It is the responsibility of the branch to assist people of Indian ancestry to re-establish themselves as active and self-supporting members of society. During the first year of the branch's operation, area offices were established at Fort McMurray, Fort Chipewyan and Slave Lake. These locations were chosen as sites for pilot projects after a two-month, province wide investigation by Provincial Co-ordinator, J. R. Whitford because, collectively, they present a variety of problems which would face Community Development programs in many areas.

This program is based on the premises that there are no people who are not concerned about their own conditions; no people who will not act in their own self-interest; and that, if there are people unable or unwilling to help themselves it is due to a lack in certain skills or knowledge which has balked their efforts for so long they have become disillusioned. Community Development attempts to implant the desire to attain the skills and knowledge which are lacking, and to offer the opportunity to acquire them.

Organization is the chief element required in most cases. Primary job of a Community Development officer is to assist people to see the need for organization and to help them organize. He has two basic responsibilities: to establish good relations with the Indians and Metis and to maintain communication with them; and to seek out local leadership and activate it. He is not a leader, but a guide to the better use of human and natural resources.

For the first three to six months in the project area, the Community Development officer establishes himself and his family in the community in the normal manner. He makes himself known and available to the native population and attempts to convey the need for ideas which will assist in motivating improvement in their standard of living. In time, these ideas are brought to the officer, who listens, advises and supports, but does not select the ideas to be acted upon. It is the people involved who are the ones to decide what issues are important. The Community Development officer teaches Indians and Metis to handle their own problems; he does not attempt to provide the solutions.



Community Development is helping to eliminate living conditions such as this amongst Indians and Metis by assisting them to develop housing co-operatives which will have access to funds provided by the Alberta government.

The Fort McMurray office was the first to be opened, in August of 1964. The main concern of the representative at that time was to encourage the training of young men for employment both in construction and in the proposed oil sands processing plant when it comes into operation. The success of the program is shown in the fact that, on December 18, of the 241 employees at Canadian Bechtel, 25 per cent were Indian and Metis. In addition to the employment issue, the Nistawayou Association, recently formed by the native population with the assistance of the Community Development officer, has formed a housing co-operative and a ladies' handicraft club.

The Fort Chipewyan Office was opened in September of last year. Since that time, the Cree-Met-Chip Association has been formed, and

is being encouraged in its attempts to develop a committee on trapping which will organize a fur marketing group. This project is to establish a fund to be available for the winter of 1965-66 to buy furs direct from the trapper and to sell co-operatively direct to Edmonton.

The most recent area to acquire a Community Development office is Slave Lake, where the Ksepegemau Association is presently forming a housing co-operative.

A fund of \$150,000 has been made available by the Alberta Government for the use of the housing co-operatives in these areas, and both the Fort McMurray and Slave Lake associations hope to begin building this spring.

The Community Development Branch works closely with the Federal Department of Indian Affairs in these areas, and a cost sharing agreement has been decided upon between the two agencies. In Fort McMurray, the cost is shared equally. In Slave Lake and Fort Chipewyan, it is based on the percentage of population, Treaty Indian and non-treaty Indian and Metis. Policy is decided by a co-ordinating committee made up of four members from the Federal Department of Indian Affairs and four from the Provincial Government.

The first Community Development Conference was held in Edmonton at the end of 1964, when field officers and their wives attended to learn more of the origins, practice and responsibilities of their branch. One day was devoted to outlining the resources available through the Department of Industry and Development, and the group also met with the cabinet committee. Field officers Ray Albert, Doug Babcock and Terry Garvin reported on their first impressions and problems in their areas, while their wives learned of the importance of their role in the team project.

Court Cases Decline in Fort McMurray

THE FIRST Community Development officer in the Province of Alberta, Terence Garvin, became active in Fort McMurray on August 1, 1964. Statistics regarding court cases in the community since that time have declined steadily, in spite of the fact that this occurred during a time when increasing population and social upheaval should have resulted in an increase rather than a decrease in court attendance.

For the last six months of 1964, the statistics on court cases were:

July	60
August	43
September	36
October	28
November	10
December	5

It was indicated to J. R. Whitford, Provincial Co-ordinator of Community Development, that the R.C.M.P. had expected to increase their detachment strength at Fort McMurray from two to five or six men by January 1, but the staff has remained at two.

Weather Co-operates With Forest Service In Keeping Fire Losses Low During 1964

ALBERTA'S 1964 forest fire losses were the third lowest on record, according to officials of the Department of Lands and Forests' Alberta Forest Service. It was the third good year in a row in terms of fire loss. Fire suppression costs were \$480,370 for 355 fires which claimed 17,245 acres. The record year was 1962 when only 4,506 acres were burned in 278 fires. In 1963, 546 fires claimed 17,607 acres.

Canadian totals to the end of September showed 6,314 fires had burned 1,820,000 acres. One quarter of this loss was in the Northwest Territories with other high losses occurring in Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

Alberta's worst recent acreage loss came in 1956 when 258 fires destroyed 694,480 acres and suppression costs reached \$657,092. The highest number of fires, 811, occurred in 1961, accounting for a record \$2,365,862 in suppression costs although only 193,545 acres were burned.

Alberta's two largest fires in 1964 were in the Lac la Biche Forest. One in the La Corey area East of Cold Lake in May and early June accounted for 1,500 acres, while another in the Promrose Lake area in June burned 1,100 acres. The Lac la Biche Forest had 41 fires with 2,817 acres burned. Crownstee Forest had eight fires with one acre burned; Bow River Forest, 16 fires, 99 acres; Clearwater-Rocky Mountain House Forest, 31 fires, 40 acres; Edson Forest, 28 fires, 295 acres; Whitecourt Forest, 77 fires, 3,090 acres; Athabasca Forest, 28 fires, 2,832 acres; Slave Lake Forest, 53 fires, 963 acres; Grande Prairie Forest, 13 fires, 52 acres; Peace River

Forest, 38 fires, 4,106 acres; areas outside forests, 22 fires, 2,950 acres.

Lightning is currently the chief cause of forest fires, accounting for 42 to 47 per cent of the fires in the three year period prior to 1964. In 1964 there was very little lightning. This was combined with timely rains, cool, moist nights and fewer hot, dry winds to work favourably with efforts of the Forest Service. Unknown or unclassified fires during the same period accounted for four to seven per cent of the total, while the remainder were attributed either directly or indirectly to human activities.

Presently of greatest concern to the Forest Protection Branch of the Alberta Forest Service is negligence by people burning brush in the spring, for land clearing or other purposes. These types of fires accounted for six to 12 per cent of the three-year totals and are considered a major hazard in May, particularly in the regions West and Southwest of Edmonton, South of Peace River. The Forest Service is directing a higher portion of its prevention efforts at curtailing this type of fire.

Thirteen to 23 per cent of the fires were caused by campers, while six to 12 per cent were the result of arson, five to nine per cent were attributed to industrial causes and four to 11 per cent were blamed on carelessly discarded cigarettes.

Fire season is generally considered to run from mid-April to mid-November, with May and June being the most dangerous months. This may extend through July in a bad year. Cool nights and frost help to alleviate the situation during fall months.



Alberta Forest Service lookouts had a quiet summer, as fire losses remained comparatively low for the third year in succession.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

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Local Co-operation Is Requested For Rural Development Program

AT MEETINGS held recently in Edson, Whitecourt and Wildwood by the Rural Development Section of the Farm Economics Branch, Alberta Department of Agriculture, residents of a wide area around those centers were asked to co-operate in a rural development research plan under the Agricultural Rehabilitation and Development Act. Almost 150 persons responded by volunteering to serve on committees which will assist in research and provide suggestions for the improvement of the area.

Local residents will be directly involved with the program through the efforts of their representatives on five committees, dealing with agriculture, forestry, recreation and tourism, industry and commerce and community services. It will be their responsibility to assist in:

- Compiling an inventory of resources, defining problems and suggesting solutions;



Dr. G. R. Purnell, Director of the Farm Economics Branch, opens the meeting at Wildwood.



Residents' high interest in the Edson Project was evidenced by the active question and answer sessions which followed each meeting.

- Recommending available projects;
- Proposing new industrial plants;
- Encouraging local support; and
- Evaluating both government policy and the entire rural development program.

The services of experts will be available through A.R.D.A. to assist the local committees in obtaining information and to provide guidance in drawing up the integrated plan.

Census Division 14, known as the Edson Area, including Improvement Districts 78, 79, 95, 96 and 109, as well as the towns and villages within these districts, was chosen for the Rural Development Project because it was requested by the local people. It also offered an opportunity to include a number of projects combined in one broad integrated plan.

Once the overall plan has been established, and the survey completed, an integrated plan for the area will be put into operation. The type of project that will be undertaken will be determined from information in the completed survey.

Classroom is Brought to Prospective Teachers With Video Tape Training System at U. of A.

STUDENTS in the faculty of Education at the University of Alberta are receiving improved training because of an innovation in the laboratory program, involving the use of video tape. Through the program, started last fall, classroom situations in public schools are taped and used for demonstration and observation purposes in the university. This enables faculty members to bring the situation "back to life" at any time for analysis. It also provides classroom experience for the prospective teachers, without putting them in the classroom itself.

The new system replaces one in which education students sat in on elementary or high school classes to observe teaching methods. When another class, usually of about 40 students, was to gain the same first hand knowledge, the situation would have to be recreated.

Under the present video taping, the theme is worked out ahead of time by a faculty member and the teacher involved. Themes include such things as motivation of student interest, control techniques, organizing lessons, or presentation of a particularly difficult aspect of a course. An immediate playback is viewed and heard by the teacher. If he does not like it, the tape is not used. Tapes must also pass inspection by the Faculty of Education staff, who decide if they will serve a useful educational purpose. About half a dozen subjects have been covered and plans are continuing for the production of more.

Arrangements were made to equip one classroom in the McKernan Public School for production of video tapes. Three cameras are placed in the room behind plexiglass screens. A technician and a faculty member handle production by remote control from a truck outside the school. Through this method it has been found that students forget the cameras are there after only a few minutes in class. All youngsters participating do so with the consent of their parents.

Tapes have been put to extensive use since the program was implemented, although they have been shown in only one room at the Education Building. However, facilities are available for wider distribution and installations are currently under way which will enable faculty members to channel the tapes to any room in the building by means of a central console.

Video tapes will also be used in another aspect of orienting education students with the classroom. University staff members periodically con-



John Philpot, Co-ordinator of Closed Circuit Television for U. of A.'s Audiovisual Media Centre, and Dr. John Fritz, Director of the centre, operate the control panel in the mobile tv unit outside the school.

duct physical education classes in elementary schools, working with the regular teachers in an effort to improve course content and method. These classes are to be taped and brought back for use in the Education program. This innovation was instituted last fall, but taping has not as yet been started.

Three years of planning went into the establishment of the video tape program. It started with the formation of a Laboratory Program Board made up of three members from the central office of the Edmonton Public School Board, principals of three city schools to be used, and six members of the Faculty of Education.

Other aspects of orientation include vibrations by small groups of education students to classrooms in the McKernan, Garneau and Windsor Park Public Schools for observation purposes. Another demonstration-observation system used by faculty members is to bring public school students to the faculty for clinical services. Education students also serve a six-week internship by teaching in public schools under the supervision of a faculty member and the resident teacher.

In all aspects of orientation both the public school pupil and the education student benefit. And in many cases the resident teacher benefits as well. A good example lies in the use of clinical services for demonstration and observation. The youngsters participate with the consent of their parents. These pupils are in need of reading, speech, guidance or psychological counselling. They receive expert help and the education students receive first hand experience. Faculty members work closely with public school officials to achieve this end.

While the taping program is relatively new, the Laboratory Program Board is discussing expansion plans. Most of the projects chosen are of interest to both the faculty and public school officials. Eventually the program should involve projects for the improvement of course content, methodology and applied research projects relating to all aspects of schooling. The faculty also hopes to establish similar relationships on a smaller scale in other parts of the province and in specialized schools. The specialized school could include such institutes as vocational training schools, schools for the retarded and schools for the deaf.

Coming Events

FEBRUARY

1-2	Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association Annual Meeting	Banff
2-4	Western Stock Growers' Association Convention	Medicine Hat
3	Wetaskiwin Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture Annual Meeting	Wetaskiwin
10-12	National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) Conference	Calgary
11	Faculty of Commerce Visiting Lectureship	Edmonton
11-12	Alberta Teachers' Association 2nd Edmonton District Convention	Edmonton
13	Optimist International District Meeting	Medicine Hat
15-16	Alberta Planning Conference	Red Deer
16-17	Dept. Public Health, Air Pollution School	Edmonton
17	Alberta Sugar Beet Growers' Annual Meeting	Lethbridge
18	Varsity Guest Weekend Appreciation Banquet	Edmonton

19	Calgary Zoological Society Public Meeting	Calgary
21	C.G.I.T. 50th Anniversary Celebration	Calgary
21-22	Symphony Society	Edmonton
23	Canadian Mental Health Association Annual General Meeting	Edmonton

MARCH

3-5	Joint Convention of Alberta Fire Chiefs' Association and Alberta Fire Protection Association	Red Deer
4-5	1965 Provincial Junior Seed Fair	Calgary
6-7	Symphony Society	Edmonton
15-20	5th Motor Fleet Supervisory Course by Alberta Safety Council	Banff
25-29	Professional Engineers' Association	Calgary
27-28	Symphony Society	Edmonton
28-30	Air Industries Association of Canada	Edmonton